

Reform Needed.

From the advent of Lincoln down to the present time, every administration has acted on the principle that it must be in close fellowship and keep up and sustain cordial political and personal relations with the party placing it in power—from fear of exposure, which may react against that party, President Arthur has not the moral courage to stop the notorious and systematic stealings of the public service. Investigations are now going forward at Washington, which, it is said, will throw the Star route frauds and the Howgate embezzlements entirely into the shade, and involve persons holding high places in serious trouble. The demoralization caused by long possession of power by one party has produced an organized band of thieves and plunderers who have grown rich on the taxes paid by honest labor. The disappointment which exists concerning the result of the various efforts recently made to prosecute the star route frauds, leaves no doubt in the minds of the people, that the investigations now said to be going on will result in nothing. In some distant and perhaps only millennial day do the people hope for a change, when those having authority will meet the just expectations of the country by pursuing these plunderers, and not deterred in the full discharge of their duty because it may bring to grief leaders of the Republican party. The present status of Arthur is similar to Emperor Nicholas who set out to reform the chronic abuses of the Russian service; he found himself confronted with an unexpected obstacle, the biggest thieves were not only members of the imperial household, but also members of his own family.

The failure of the National Pacific Bank of Boston, in which over two millions are swamped, numbers among its liabilities the certificate of deposit for \$250,000, given by the Best syndicate to the Commissioners for the sale of the Western N. C. Railroad as an indemnity. Mr. Best is a poor financier for a president, as it was known from the time the bank was in bad repute. Comptroller Knox in February last wrote to the Directors of the Bank informing them that certificates were being issued by which the credit of the bank was loaned to dealers with it, and that the transactions were irregular, illegal, and should be stopped. Surely Mr. Best will not claim ignorance of these facts, but he has said he did not need, or desire, this may afford him sufficient cause to renew those calls. Mr. Best is indeed unlucky to say the least; few men similarly situated would claim all freedom from blame.

GUTHRIE'S trial is progressing in much the same manner, the state rested its case and the defense has had several witnesses who testify to the insanity of the prisoner. His counsel, Seville, has grown in favor with the court, and district attorney Corkhill, who was disposed to belittle his talent and ability, has been worsted in several tilts, and on one occasion was taught a lesson when he taunted Seville and his client as playing a part which they had conned to influence the jury.

Among the first to formally approve and use the revised version of the New Testament were the Protestant clergymen of New Haven. A few days ago, in a meeting for discussing the subject, a majority announced a change of opinion by voting that it was too faulty to be acceptable. The chief condemnation was of bad English, the Rev. Dr. John E. Todd declaring that he had counted 160 errors of grammar uncorrected in one of the epistles to the Corinthians alone.

The Alexandria Gazette's Washington correspondent says: "A report is current here to-day from Richmond that the Democrats in the Virginia Legislature, preferring a negro United States senator to a repudiating white Mahometite, will unite with the negro members of that body to effect that purpose, and thus prove that Mr. Bruce, who said that the last of his race would have a seat in the Senate, is not a good prophet."

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley has inaugurated a plan for testing the efficiency of his clerks. A neat card labeled, "Record of the month—Punctuality, Industry and Habits," is employed, and figures from 1 to 6 are used to note the degree of proficiency attained by each employee. The system is heartily commended by the clerks, but will no doubt prove beneficial to the service.

DAVIS of Athens, Ohio, was induced to make a confession on the promise of being saved for a legal trial, when in five minutes he was hanged from a bridge. Lying to so bad a criminal, even after he had placed confidence in their word sufficient to more fully criminate himself and lessen his chances for life, was a dishonorable act, and they regard lynching a crime, what are lying lynchings.

MANY of the government employes are clamoring for their pay during the five days the departments were closed for the mourning of President Garfield. The depth of their grief will be measured by the amount of salary allowed for the time being.

New Advertisements.

Commissioners' Sale of valuable Lands—John R. Morris, W. C. Maxwell Commissioners. New Feed and Commission Store—A. J. Beall & Co. Lumber, Lumber—J. I. Sloan. Ready Made Clothing, &c.—Alexander & Harris. Turkeys, Geese, &c.—S. M. Howell.

The Charlotte Home and Democrat, Charlotte, N. C.

THE Washington Republican, the stalwart organ, publishes an interview with a "well known Southern Republican," from which we take some extracts as showing how elated the Republicans are at the success of Mahometism in Virginia, assured of other Southern States following in line. Being asked what was needed to defeat the Bourbons in North Carolina, he replied "proper and legitimate aid," and was asked:

"What do you mean by 'proper and legitimate aid'?"

"I mean just the aid that has been given other States. If Massachusetts and Ohio had been treated for the last eight years as the South has been, they would have been reliably Democratic. Why look, with one-fifth of the population, polling one-fourth of the Republican vote and half our vote suppressed, we have only one and one-half cabinet seats in eight years, and his chief business is to regulate the brass buttons and gold lace upon the coats of the leaders of the German in Washington society. Of chiefs of bureaus in the Treasury we had one under Hayes and two now; of ten in the Interior we had none; of six in the Postoffice we had none, our representative being in the Department of Justice. Of assistant chief we had even fewer, having one in the Treasury and none anywhere else; and so it through all the official grades."

"What should be done?"

"There should be two live active, brainy Southern Republicans in the Cabinet. Men who know the South and have the courage to do what is right, and whom we had even fewer, should be put 'where they will do the most good'—as Postmaster General and Attorney General, and as the Republican party wants recruits from natives of the South, we have not votes enough, but because we cannot get them fairly counted—one of these Cabinet Ministers should be a native Southerner, so that it will be known that to be born South is not a bar to promotion in the Republican party. We want the Attorney General, because in the last six years at least one hundred Southern citizens have violated the election laws to the extent of having laid themselves liable to the Penitentiary, and none of them have been punished. We want an Attorney General who will select men as District Attorneys and Marshals who are not afraid or ashamed to do their duty."

"As the negroes largely predominate in the Republican party, would you give the other place to them?"

"It took six hundred years of Magna Charta, and one hundred years of our own free institutions to make the Anglo-Saxon the leading race of the world, and the negro will require at least three or four generations of liberty and education to entitle him to a seat among the rulers."

It was this "proper and legitimate aid" of the administration to the Republicans of Virginia that resulted in giving the State to the repudiating party. We are now made aware of the intent and purpose of the late visit to Washington of the Radicals of this State. Who is the "well-known Southern Republican?"

Among the members of Congress already arrived in Washington there is much serious thought being given to the demonstrated necessity of a radical reform in the system of examining national banks. At present the bank examiners are paid by the national banks, and not by the government, and the result is a tendency on the part of the examiners to imagine themselves more responsible to the banks than to the government. It is proposed, among other changes in the banking law, to have the examiners paid by and rendered strictly responsible to the government.

The investigation into the conduct of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in the South has been made with impartiality and severity. The result justifies the charges laid, though the commission qualifies the offences as being rather the effects of "boisterous hilarity," "over indulgence in drinking," and "ignorance of good breeding," than of graver and more criminal purpose.

ASHEVILLE has a large boot and shoe factory, employing a number of first class workmen, turning out from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pairs of boots and shoes—men and ladies—every week. These goods find a ready sale, and it is intended to build up this enterprise—its success is already assured.

On Thursday last a large party of New England cotton manufacturers, representing one-seventh of the spindles of the United States, visited Augusta, Ga., and carefully examined its extensive cotton factories, water-power, etc., with all of which they expressed themselves in unqualified terms of praise.

ONE of the most interesting machines on the Exposition grounds at Atlanta is a silk loom in operation from the factory of the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company of New Jersey. This machine is kept constantly in operation manufacturing silk handkerchiefs, with a picture of the Exposition grounds in the center.

THE Brooklyn Tabernacle pulpit was adorned on Thanksgiving Day with fruit, cereals, and minerals. Cotton, sugar cane and palmetto was placed among apples, pears and sheaves of wheat, all forming a beautiful view, expressive of the plenty in the land, for which we ought to be devoutly thankful.

THIRTEEN negroes have been returned by the Representatives to the Virginia Legislature. The administration and Northern Radicals will pour out money ad libitum to elect negroes to places in the States of the South, but, as in Cincinnati, none need apply in any Republican State.

The official returns show that the Mississippi Legislature will have a comfortable working majority of Democrats. All but nineteen districts have been heard from, and of those elected ninety-four are Democrats, sixteen Fusionists, two Republicans, and one a Green-backer.

THE latest estimate of the cotton crop of 1881-82 is 4,709,287 bales. The superior methods of cultivation adopted during the last several years have resulted in a general improvement in the quality of the cotton.

The losses by fire during the month of October in the United States and Canada aggregate over \$8,000,000, or about \$100,000,000 per year, a burden of tax heavier than the national debt imposes.

Republican Speculations.

The North Carolina Republican at Raleigh, N. C., who writes for the New York Times, speaking of the N. C. Supreme Court, says:

"Under the new system there are a great number of appeals, and it is impossible for the Supreme Court to perform their work in a manner satisfactory to themselves and to the public. The court generally sits three months, commencing on the first Mondays of February and October. There are usually 240 cases argued and as many decisions filed. Each Judge writes about 80. In the very nature of things, it is impossible for the Judges to give that time to investigation and preparation of the opinions that ought to be done by the highest court in the State. There is now a very general desire that the court shall be increased to five Judges."

In regard to the future elections in this State, the same writer says:

"In November, 1882, a Judge will be elected to succeed Judge Ruffin on the Supreme Court bench, and also four Superior Court Judges. The Republicans would gladly support Ruffin, provided the Democrats will endorse Augustus S. Seymour for re-election as Superior Court Judge. Seymour is a Republican, and is acknowledged by the bar to be the ablest Judge in the State. The voting masses have no objection to Ruffin and Seymour, and will support them if the politicians of both parties do not make partisan nominations for these two offices. Judicial partisanship has well-nigh played out in this State. There is now no particular advantage to be derived by either party in electing Judges beyond the reward of party leaders. It would be a great deal better for the advancement of the State in every respect for both parties to agree upon Ruffin and Seymour and three other good lawyers for the places to be filled next year, rather than have a partisan contest over these judicial stations."

And it is not probable that the present system of electing justices of the peace by the Legislature will be changed by the next Legislature. The demand that the people shall elect commissioners, justices of the peace and township officers has been so greatly augmented by the agitation of the prohibition question that the next Legislature will restore the right to elect these officers to the people. When this is done each inferior court will be abolished, and the odious and unjust frehold qualification for jurors will be repealed."

The Atlanta correspondent of the Savannah News gives the following account of a visit to the farm of Mr. L. C. Plant near Atlanta:

"He only has been in possession this year, and what a wondrous change. He has placed a wire fence around the whole tract—140 acres. Most of this is cleared and under cultivation. Aside from his Bermuda grass meadow of 40 acres, he has raised a good crop of corn, interlarded with pumpkins and melons, almost covering the entire ground. Independent of all this he has one large two-story barn literally crammed with pea vine hay from top to bottom. His second barn is filled with Bermuda hay, with five or six stacks of 2,000 pounds each. He has a hay packer whereby he can prepare this provender for market in very quick time. He has now up some twenty or thirty acres of oats. He is experimenting with timothy, hard grass and swamp blue grass mixed, believing that it will be more luxurious in growth and more nutritious in quality than if grown separately. His success this past season has stimulated others, and lands in consequence have advanced from ten to twenty dollars per acre in that vicinity. This farm is located just two miles below Macon on the Ocmulgee river."

Mr. Plant tells me the reason that so much of the Southern hay is worthless is because it is ruined in curing. The Northern method cannot be used in this section. After the grass is cut it should be exposed to the sun only about six hours, then removed to the shade and the curing process followed. If done so, our hay will compare with the best Northern production. Our Southern sun is too hot to allow the grass to lie any length of time exposed to its burning rays."

In curing his pea vine hay, he has slats extending across his barn every twelve or thirteen inches, and the vines are placed in layers on these slats, which enables the air to pass all through them. The vines look as bright as when they were first gathered."

THE Kennebec Journal, of which Mr. Blaine was formerly the editor, is authorized to state that he "will not be a candidate for Representative in Congress, and will not be a candidate for Governor, and will not be a candidate for United States Senator." Mr. Blaine withdraws from the Cabinet to devote himself exclusively to the occupation of being a candidate for President. There is one thing that we like Blaine for, he is a persistent, and effective opponent of the third term. It is stated that he intends coming South and these Presidential aspirants will be induced him to form a more just and favorable view of the country than he has hitherto entertained.

CYRUS W. FIELD has bought a controlling interest in the New York Evening Express. We do not know whether John Kelly has sold his stock, but the Sun has this to say of the sale, which we copy to show our readers how capitalists are fast monopolizing every branch of business in the country:

"A gentleman who has had some relations with the Express establishment said: 'The secret of the sale is this: It is a part of a scheme to get control of Press. The Associated Press is known that the great capitalists and monopolists have bought three of the seven papers in the association. It is said that the fourth will soon be gathered in. Then the speculators will have it in their power to control the reports of markets sent all over the world by means of the Associated Press. They also control the main lines of telegraph, so that the public will be entirely dependent upon them for news.'"

The public must be convinced that Guiteau's antics in the court room are designed to support the plea of insanity. Officer Edelin, relates a conversation between himself and the prisoner which indicates very plainly that there is "method in his madness." Mr. Edelin says:

"I warned him against this last Thursday. He promised me going down to court that day not to cut up again, and when he returned to make noise I pulled him back in his seat. When we got in the Marshal's room, at recess, I said to Guiteau: 'What did you promise me about not making a noise in court? You are getting the people all down on you.' And he said in reply: 'I'm influencing the public mind in my behalf. There's not a man in the court room that heard me to-day but will believe that I'm insane.'"

N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

By RUFFIN, J. D. A. Spang vs. N. E. Bonner for Forsyth. Error. Judgment of Superior Court reversed and appeal from Justice's judgment dismissed. State vs. J. W. Sanges, from Stanley. No error. Judgment affirmed. C. B. Cotton vs. S. A. McClellan from Chatham. No error. Judgment affirmed. State vs. J. T. Edens, from New Hanover. Error. Judgment reversed and defendant discharged.

By ASHE, J. Nancy Ham vs. W. F. Kornegay from Wayne. No error. Judgment affirmed. State vs. Peter Shepherd, from Carteret. No error. Judgment affirmed. E. Belo vs. Edward Spach, from Forsyth. No error. Judgment affirmed. Mary Scoggin vs. William Scoggin, from Iutherford. No error. Judgment affirmed.

By SMITH, C. J. J. M. Cheek vs. J. H. Watson, from Orange. Error. New trial ordered. Alvis Riggs vs. A. J. Roberts, from Orange. No error. Judgment affirmed. C. L. Finch and wife vs. C. T. Baskerville, from Granville. No error. Judgment affirmed and further proceedings directed. M. L. Fox vs. Mary Kime, from Randolph. Error. Judgment reversed.

Messrs. Gray & Stamps asked and obtained leave to present a list of authorities, in behalf of the defendant, in the case of Nancy Long vs. Daniel Long, administrator, from Yadkin county, argued on the 26th inst.

The consideration of appeals from the eighth judicial district was then resumed and proceedings had as follows:

Jos. Dobson et als, from Iredell; argued. Bank of Stateville vs. W. G. Bogle, from Iredell; argued by J. M. Clement and D. M. Furches for the plaintiff; no counsel for the defendant.

Synopsis of N. C. Supreme Court Decisions. Fall Term, 1881.

State vs. Lowder.—A Justice's warrant charging the defendant with an offense punishable by statute, which concludes "contrary to law," is defective. The particular required in indictments cannot be dispensed with in warrants, and hence in this case the conclusion against the statute was necessary.

Wyche vs. Wyche.—When land is sold at execution sale "subject to homestead," the purchaser takes it with the encumbrance. Barrett vs. Richardson, 76 N. C., 429, approved.

Booshee vs. Surles.—Under the act of 1869, chapter 96, section 3, wherever one sues in forma pauperis, no officer shall require of him any fee, and if successful in his suit he shall recover no costs.

State vs. Tyler.—1. All felonious stealing being now reduced by statute to the grade of larceny, that offense no longer admits of accessories.

2. A receiver of stolen goods not being accessory after the fact in the present condition of the law, the solicitor is not entitled, under the act of 1873-74, chapter 170, to a fee of ten dollars upon his conviction.

3. Where, upon application of defendant to relax costs, the solicitor's fee is due from ten to four dollars, the solicitor has no right to appeal.

State vs. Wilkie.—A proceeding in bastardy being a civil action, either party has the right of appeal as a matter of course, under the rules prescribed for pre-fecting appeals in other civil cases.

NEW CABINET SPECULATIONS.—A Washington special says: "The arrival in this city of ex-Attorney General Taft and Gen. Longstreet has revived rumors which associate their names with positions in President Arthur's Cabinet, and it is our duty to report that both of these gentlemen have come to Washington to consult with the President on this subject. Judge Taft, however, denies that his presence here has anything to do with the Cabinet, and says that, although he will certainly call to pay his respects to President Arthur, the object of his visit to Washington is to attend to business before the Supreme Court. Gen. Longstreet also disavows the rumors by saying that all he knows about his becoming a member of the Cabinet is what he reads in the newspapers, and that he visits Washington at the present time solely on business with the Department of Justice concerning the affairs of his office as United States Marshal for Georgia."

THE Marietta (Ga.) Journal gives the following romantic account of the reunion of a couple in Cobb county after a separation of eighteen years: "When Mr. Eljah Walraven enlisted in the Confederate army in 1863 he left behind him a beautiful young wife and three children. When he returned home at the close of the war his wife and three children were not to be found. He learned that she had been persuaded when the Federals occupied this country, that her safety was in going North. For years no tidings came of her whereabouts, and not knowing whether she was alive or dead, he instituted proceedings for divorce, which was granted. Mr. Walraven married a worthy lady in this country, who bore him one child, and she died. In the meantime his first wife, learning of the divorce and marriage of her husband in Georgia, began to receive matrimonial proposals and married a Northern man, and after a brief and happy life died. Not desiring to live alone she married the third husband, a Mr. Becker. He sickened and died. One child as the result of this union was left her. Her three children by her first husband grew up and married well off, and they opened correspondence with their father. Last February their father paid them a visit to their home in Indiana. While there he met the wife of his first love. The meeting was a joyous one, and old times were talked over and mutual explanations made. The result was they became re-engaged. Mr. Walraven returned to his home at Kennesaw, in this county, and according to agreement Mrs. Becker arrived at Kennesaw last Thursday. There she was met by Mr. Walraven, who had his marriage license ready, and forthwith the happy couple were reunited after a separation of 18 years. J. L. Hughes, J. P., performing the ceremony. Certainly truth is stranger than fiction, and the whirlwind of time brings around some strange events. It is the wish of Mr. Walraven's friends that his last marriage may be happier than his first and never again be broken."

The cotton gin of Dr. Geo. Gee, about five miles from Weldon, N. C., accidentally caught fire on Monday and was totally destroyed, together with a quantity of cotton. The loss is estimated at \$5,000; no insurance.—News and Observer.

Murder at Oxford.

A citizen murdered in cold blood by two negroes.

Tuesday night was indescribably dark and inclement, and will be memorable, since on it was perpetrated a crime not committed here before within man's memory. Mr. Thomas Lynch, a citizen of high repute and respectability, the beloved husband, the honored father of a large family, a deacon in the Presbyterian church, a man without a known enemy in the world, and universally beloved and respected, was wantonly, deliberately and cruelly murdered on the streets of Oxford, in the dark hours of the night, for the sake of a paltry amount of miserable money. For a number of years past Mr. Lynch has been the only jeweler of Oxford. His home was about three-fourths of a mile from the Court House. Tuesday night he left his store for home. Not arriving there by midnight, his wife, becoming uneasy about the absence of her husband on such a night, sent one of her sons to see what had become of his father. Walking in the direction of town he stumbled over the body, the feet lying across the path. He immediately gave the alarm, and soon a number of the neighbors were on the spot. The body was stretched on the back, and from all appearances Mr. Lynch died instantly, and without a struggle. The skull was terribly fractured in a number of places, the result of one or two blows, given with all the force of a powerful man. A piece of fence paling, 14 inches in dimensions, was found not far from the body, and the next morning it was discovered that one piece of paling was missing from the fence. His pocket book was carried away. A number of letters left scattered near by, but, for some cause, the murderer and robber failed to take his watch. About \$20 was in his pocket book. A thorough post mortem examination was made.

Wednesday morning suspicion began to be attached to Shadrack Hester, a negro, who when questioned told many different stories. Late in the afternoon Dr. J. W. Conley, a colored citizen, who had been charged John Brodie, colored, with having committed the deed. Brodie had not long been discharged from the Penitentiary, to which he was sentenced from Fayetteville for larceny. In consequence of this statement Brodie was immediately arrested and both the negroes were locked up in jail. Hester, when in jail, denied all knowledge of the matter, and said he had lied the day before. Brodie also protested his innocence, and complained that Hester had told lies on him.

Wednesday and Thursday the inquest was held, when the guilt of the two negroes was fixed beyond question. Both were placed in jail. The excitement caused by the colored citizens exceeds anything ever known here. The entire community is wrought up to the highest pitch.—Oxford Free Lance.

Shadrack Hester, when examined before the Coroner's jury, substantially repeated the statement he had previously made, implicating himself and John Brodie, in the murder. Based upon this confession and other strong evidence, the Coroner's jury returned a true bill.

The Lynching in Wisconsin.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 23.—The Pioneer Press has received a communication, signed "The Voice of Justice from Pepin County, Wis., the scene of Ed Maxwell's crimes and death at the hands of a mob, in which the writer says that four men have been lynched and nine tarred and feathered in that county, four of the latter victims dying from their treatment. The writer adds:

"Public opinion demands of Gov. Smith the arrest and punishment of the murderers of Maxwell. Is there no law to protect us? Will not the Governor of this State reach out his arm of power and punish the guilty? I speak now for eighty brave and resolute men, who are determined to have the right vindicated, even at the risk of their lives."

"If the Governor won't enforce the law and protect the rights of all men we will do it without his aid. We here now, in one voice of eighty law-abiding citizens, most solemnly swear that if the Governor of Wisconsin does not punish the alleged officers and mob that murdered Ed. Williams, in cold blood we will burn the County Court House, jail, and every building in the village of Durand that shelters one of the alleged mob. As for 'Under Sheriff' Knight, we will take care of him ourselves. Lou Williams is now on his road to Durand to meet the same fate of his brother, but he will not be the only dead man there on that day."

TWO BROTHERS HANGED FOR THE SAME CRIME.—CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 28.—Richard James, colored, was hanged at Marion, in this State, yesterday for the murder of D. M. Harrell. A brother of Richard James, who participated in the crime, was hanged in June last. The prisoner went to the gallows with a firm step. He claimed to be innocent. He did not say whether his brother was guilty. When confronted to the place of execution he obtained permission to address the crowd in front of the jail, which he did, in a wild harangue about his feeling sense of forgiveness and eternal happiness. At 12:07 the rope fell. His neck was not broken, and he struggled very little for about five minutes.

While the congregation in a Welsh village were recently assembling for divine service, a huge dog bounded through the building and took possession of the pulpit; obstinately resisting the efforts of the minister and several members of the congregation to dislodge him. In the end the minister had to content himself with the reading desk, the dog in undisturbed possession of the rostrum, which he quietly remained while the service lasted.

A Philadelphia theatrical wig maker says that Clara Louise Kellogg wears a profusion of blonde hair a yard long as Marguerite, at a cost of \$700; but, as a rule, wigs worn on the stage are cheap imitations. The curly brown wig worn by Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle weighs less than an ounce, and is considered a marvel of good workmanship, while the gray one cost with the beard, \$150. Rose Wood lately paid \$90 for a blonde wig, Ada Gilmer \$125, Martin Booth \$100 and Fanny Davenport \$225.

In a Prison Reform Convention in San Francisco recently, the Rev. Dr. Platt claimed that man once a convict would always be a convict. There might possibly be reform for the unconvicted criminal, but no man could reform under the weight of scorn, isolation, and poverty which is the lot of every convict. The best course of treatment for a convict was "a merciful detention for the remainder of his natural life."

Local Items.

A gentleman who heard Mr. W. J. Best in conversation, informs us that he (Best) said he intended now to have his Midland line surveyed to Charlotte. At present he expects to build from Goldsboro to Smithfield, in Johnston county, and then wait for developments. When you talk about coming to Charlotte, Mr. Best, you show sensible ideas of connections—come along with your capital and all will greet you.

This custom of the male members of some of the congregation of this city, of gathering around the Church doors just before the services begin, and after they close, chatting with each other and staring at all comers and goers, is very justly a subject of complaint. Ladies object very seriously to the necessity laid upon them of running this gauntlet every Sunday morning and it is disagreeable to men who are not fond of parading themselves before congregations of their fellow-mortals. There are some persons in this city who make a habit of going to Church late to avoid these gatherings of gazers with whom it is hoped this word of reformation will avail something.

THE new school law requires the appointment of school committees in each Township in the State, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in December.

SEVERAL of our farmers inform us that the worms are destroying their oats.

The Wilmington Review says: "Will the Midland Railroad be built from Goldsboro to Salisbury, now that it seems definitely determined that Mr. Best and the Boston Syndicate will not be able to obtain the road, is the question now. Gov. Vance, in his dissent from the other commissioners, says 'and said line from Goldsboro to Salisbury will not be built unless the party constructing it can obtain possession of the Western N. C. R.' Per contra the Raleigh News-Observer says: 'A rumor prevailed in this city that Mr. Best's syndicate would lose heavily by the failure of the Pacific National Bank of Boston, and that his men had quit work. We have direct information from Mr. Best that the failure of the bank does not hurt his friends at all. One vessel loaded with steel rails left England for Morehead last week. The road is expected to be running to Smithfield by the last of this year.' We may add to this that the work of grading the road bed is going on with uninterrupted push and vigor."

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 30th of Nov., by Rev. E. A. Yates, assisted by Rev. J. T. Baskerville, Dr. J. W. Conley of Davis county, and Miss Sallie S. Yates, daughter of W. J. Yates.

In this city, on the 24th ult., by Rev. Thos. Ledwell, Mr. David D. Ledwell and Miss Mary J. McGinnis.

In this county, on the 24th ult., by Rev. Walter W. Pharr, assisted by Rev. Wm. McDonald, Capt. H. M. Dixon and Miss Jane Morrison, daughter of Mr. Cyrus Morrison.

In Rowan county, on the 17th ult., Mr. John F. Corrier and Miss Alice A. Shulinger.

DIED.

In this county, on the 28th ult., of pneumonia, Mr. Jas. Lee Grier, in the 60th year of his age. Near Monroe, on the 20th ult., Mr. James C. Williams, aged 60 years, a good and prominent citizen.

In Gaston county, on the 17th ult., Mrs. Nancy Ormand, widow of Col. Benjamin Ormand.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, Dec. 1, 1881.

Cotton steady at the following figures: Good Middling 11½, Middling 11¼, Low Middling 10½, Stains and Tinges 8 to 9½. County Flour, from wagons, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per sack; Corn 75 to 80 per bushel; Meal 80 to 85; Peas 85 to 90; Sweet Potatoes 60 to 65. Bacon, from stores, by retail 11 cents per lb., and by the box 10; Beech wax 20 cents per lb. Butter 20 to 25 cents per lb; Chickens 12½ to 15 each; Eggs 30 cents per dozen.

Other Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1881. Cotton firm—Middling Uplands 12.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1, 1881. Cotton firm—Middling Uplands 6.9-16 pence.

Lumber! Lumber!!

LUMBER!!!

I am prepared to furnish Lumber to persons desiring the same in any quantity. I have Steam and Water Mills, and can saw Lumber or Grind Grain at any time.

Address, Dr. I. J. SLOAN, Charlotte, N. C.

Dec. 2, 1881. 3mpd I. J. SLOAN.

THE NEW FEED AND COMMISSION STORE.

A. J. BEALL & CO.

Have now in store

- 1 Car Load Patapoco Patent Process Flour.
- 1 " " Waverly Extra Family Flour.
- 1 " " Yellow Corn.
- 1 " " White Corn.
- 1 " " Bran.
- 2 " " Peas.
- 3 " " Hay, Graham Flour & Pearl Grits.

The above goods were bought at lowest cash prices and we invite the public to give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere, as we are convinced we can make it to your interest to do so.

A. J. BEALL & CO.

Dec. 2, 1881. 1y

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

OF

1,200 Acres of Valuable Lands.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of the county of Mecklenburg, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 16th day of January, 1882, the Lands which were owned by the late Mary M. Wallace.

The Home Place, 4 miles from the city of Charlotte on the Lenoir road, contains 400 acres, with a large Brick Dwelling House, good barns and other improvements.

The Wynnes Place, on the Potter road, contains 180 acres, adjoining the Home Place and is about the same distance from the City.

The Wilson Place, on the Lenoir road, 6 miles from Charlotte, contains 322 acres.

The Bruner Place, on the Lenoir road, 4 miles from Charlotte, contains 97½ acres.

We will also sell a valuable Gold Mine, in Union county, near Matthews, known as the Henry Phifer Mine.

The Home tract, the Allen tract, and the Wilson tract, each, will first be offered in lots and then by the whole.

This sale is made subject to the ratification and approval of the Court.

Terms—One tenth cash; balance in two equal installments at one and two years, with security, about the same distance from the City.

Deeds and Plats can be seen at the Law office of OSBORNE & MAXWELL, Charlotte, N. C.

Parties desiring to examine the property will apply to S. H. Farrow, at the Brick House Place, JOHN R. MORRIS, W. C. MAXWELL, Commissioners.

Dec 2, 1881. tds

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